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July 6, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S

FOUNDED 1870



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THE PEOPLE

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

THE rapidity with which the suffrage map is changing these days leaves one fairly breathless.

The news of the victory won by the women of Great Britain is hardly cold on the wire before Canada comes to the fore with her important victory.

Then we hear next of Italy's Premier urging suffrage for the women of his country, and then France takes precedence in the field of suffrage progress with the news of the introduction of a bill to grant suffrage to the women of that country.

In the meantime Denmark elects nine women to its parliament, and we hear that women of India are suggesting reforms, including suffrage, that should be adopted by that country.

This is only a sketchy outline of what is happening in the world's affairs of vital interest to women.

Now, to be honest with yourself, did you really know that all this was on foot, to say nothing of the one hundred and one interesting developments in our own forty-eight states?

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Remember the *Woman Citizen* is your magazine—published in the interest of the cause in which you are vitally concerned—and that every subscriber you gain for YOUR magazine adds just another active, well-trained soldier to the large army of women working for the ballot?

"The *Woman Citizen* is looked forward to as much as—and more than—any publication that comes to us," writes Mrs. A. B. Libby of Gardiner, Maine.

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Have you noticed the position of your state in the circulation contest lately?

And have you enrolled as an active worker in the ranks of the subscription forces?

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

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June 22nd	June 25th
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2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Michigan	4. Michigan
5. Iowa	5. Iowa
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. New York	8. New York
9. Ohio	9. Ohio
10. Missouri, New Hampshire	10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia	11. Missouri, New Hampshire, Virginia
12. Wisconsin	12. Wisconsin
13. Alabama	13. Alabama
14. Massachusetts	14. Texas
15. Texas	15. Maryland
16. Maryland	16. Pennsylvania
17. Maine	17. Maine
18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana	18. Louisiana
19. Connecticut	19. Connecticut
20. West Virginia	20. West Virginia
21. South Carolina, Kentucky	21. South Carolina, Kentucky
22. Tennessee	22. Tennessee
23. Washington, D. C.	23. Washington, D. C.
24. North Dakota	24. North Dakota
25. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island	25. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
26. Nebraska	26. Nebraska
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 6, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Hope Lies Ahead

THE Federal Suffrage Amendment is going through the Senate—the Sixty-fifth Senate. No suffragist should be downhearted because the vote, long expected, has not yet taken place.

The suffragists were in their seats and ready for the vote on Thursday. Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, in very ill health, came on at great risk, for the second time to vote for the amendment, and other men made great sacrifices to be present.

The opposition, realizing that the suffragists had the necessary votes to put the measure through, indulged in the filibuster, the tactics of the parliamentary high-binder, to prevent a vote being taken, clearly in the hope that on some other day suffragists would be absent, and thus give their side the advantage which it lacked on June 27.

The country, which has manifested a tremendous demand for the passage of the amendment, is in no mood to tolerate such obstruction methods of the minority.

Political state conventions, legislatures, associations of every kind and description, and a very large portion of the press, have expressed an impatience because the Senate has not passed the Federal Amendment.

Many Senators still obdurate have confessed that they have never received so many requests to vote for any other measure as for the Federal Amendment.

Every day during the weary months which have intervened since the House vote was taken, the sentiment has grown stronger, the friends more determined.

The demand is still growing and will continue to grow.

The Woman Suffrage Committee has promised a vote during this session, and the minority cannot forever prevent it.

Meanwhile, primaries are due in July and August, and all the members of Congress and one-third of the Senate come up for election.

These facts are naturally in every man's mind with more or less compelling force.

Most of the Senators want to get home to look after their "fences," and they are disappearing a few at a time for days or weeks. A few will feel more like giving attention to grave affairs of human progress when their own election, with its many problems, little and big, are satisfactorily disposed of.

The Senate at a distance looks invitingly attractive to many men, and consequently in several states three or four candidates are striving for the shoes of the incumbent in Washington. This creates a situation which tends to "nerves."

It must be conceded that all the patriotic earnest men in the Senate have worked very hard at the driving business of war legislation, and the numerous absences from illness indicate that the Senate is tired. Every man for these and other reasons seems pining for a recess, and therefore a recess there probably will be during the month of July.

That means that the vote may not come until August or even September.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is an old and perhaps ordinarily applicable proverb, but when the hope is that of suffragists for the courtesy of fair treatment, which cometh not, the fact maketh not the suffrage heart sick.

It waxeth hot the suffrage temper and stirreth up the suffrage blood ready for the next encounter in which the minority may withhold courtesy. But the majority certainly will extend victory.

C. C. C.

"The Day"

MILLIONS of suffragists all over the country watched anxiously for reports from Washington last Thursday. Notice had been given that the Federal Amendment would be brought up on that day (June 27th). An effort had been made, unsuccessfully, to secure consent for a vote at a definite hour, and there was other evidence that the opposition would attempt to accomplish by a filibuster what it was doubtful of bringing about by a count of votes.

The galleries were packed with women long before noon when the Senate was called to order, and they had come prepared to stay to the end however long delayed. It was a bitter surprise to hundreds of them who had gathered from far and near to witness the victorious passage of the amendment, to see instead a demonstration of as unreasoning and ugly hostility as the years of struggle have produced.

When consideration of the amendment was called Senator Underwood, of Alabama, on behalf of the opposition declared that no vote would be allowed on the amendment unless pairs were furnished for Senator Ollie James, who was absent on account of illness. By his absence the opposition lost one vote. As the vote on the amendment requires a two-thirds majority the pairing of absentees has to be made on the basis of two for, to one against.

The demand of Senator Underwood, therefore, was that two senators present and desiring to vote should abstain from doing so, thus taking two from the suffrage poll in order to give Senator James, absent and ill, a vote on the anti side. To this demand Senator Jones on behalf of the suffragists made reply:

"Upon this question I would be unwilling to pair with anybody under any circumstances, and if I am unwilling to pair with anybody under any circumstances on this question, then I am unwilling to ask any of my colleagues in the Senate to do a thing which I would not myself do. That is the situation which confronts the Senate. . . . I have no assurance, nor is there any assurance that unless he returns he can ever obtain a pair from anybody, and there is nothing of hope held out to us that delay will aid in settling the question of a pair. We have just as good hope of a pair now as we will have later. If a Senator today is unwilling to pair, he will be unwilling tomorrow; he will be unwilling next week; and so far as that question is concerned we might just as well take the vote now."

The filibuster as the process of intervening speeches, motions, roll calls, questions of privileges, etc., for the purpose of preventing the proper order of business is called, then began.

Senator Reed of Missouri, whose name is well known the world over and clear up to the foot of the German throne as the chief director of obstruction of war legislation in the United States, took the floor. Assuming the pose of patriot he declared that suffragists were responsible for holding back the passage of the Military Appropriation Bill then pending, and in order to do his part toward preventing any business of any kind, made a long speech chiefly repeating familiar war talk known to every school child. At the end of an hour and a quarter he was over-

heard saying to a fellow member, "I can't keep this up any longer," whereupon another filibusterer took the floor. The women in the galleries were forced to sit wearily through it, but the senators on the floor, setting guards to report when he should quit talking, took the opportunity of going to lunch. A telegram received next day read, "Missouri women's only consolation is that they are not responsible for Reed."

During the early part of the afternoon it was clear that Senator Lodge (Republican), of Massachusetts, was the leader and general floor manager for the opposition, but the loving camaraderie between the "wilful few" Republicans and the "wilful few" Democrats, who in normal relations do not waste time in each other's company, was an amazing sight to the galleries. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, Mr. Ellison Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Wadsworth of New York, Mr. Underwood of Alabama, as divided as the Kaiser and the King of England on most matters, were as united as twin brothers in defending the nation against "the awful disaster to the nation should women be enfranchised by Federal Amendment!"

The Congressional Record prints for the most part what Senators say, but it cannot record the pictures of Republicans and Democrats with arms around each other's necks, with Democrats slapping Republicans on the back in token of a common jubilation that they had scored a mighty victory in preventing the Senate from taking a vote! Brave men! They kept the boys in the trenches fighting for democracy abroad from the appropriation the war needed for a whole afternoon, and the women fighting for democracy at home from their vote by a filibuster!

The front rows of one gallery were resplendent with well-dressed, well-powdered, well-hatted but anxious antis. They demonstrated again their uses as allies of the suffragists, for even Mr. Brandegee, who made a speech a few days before, so vulgar in character as to shock every listener, was forced to curb his tongue to the limits of ordinary decency in remembrance of their presence.

After it had been made apparent that the opposition was willing to talk three weeks if need be, and go to any lengths necessary to prevent a vote so long as the conditions predicted a victory for the amendment, and as the opposition by so doing was really preventing the passage of a bill which the Secretary of War had declared to be absolutely imperative, Senator Jones, who had charge of the suffrage bill, therefore made the following announcement:

"I want this joint resolution to pass. I believe it will pass; but it is evident from statements made here that if it is pressed now there will be great delay in its passage and in the passage of the supply bills. Therefore I am going to ask to withdraw the motion I have made, and which is now pending, to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, with the understanding that after the supply bills are out of the way this matter will be again brought before the Senate and will be kept before the Senate in the face of any attempt to recess for the summer.

"I make that request, Mr. President."

The motion for consideration was therefore withdrawn.

THE event of the afternoon was a speech by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. There is nothing on this green earth which this gentleman hates like a suffragist. He has refused to receive deputations of Connecticut women and has closed his mind to their appeals, as well as his door in their faces. It is as clear to him that men were divinely ordained to rule over women as it is clear to the Kaiser that he is divinely ordained to rule over men. Yet even he recognizes the onward strides of the movement, and spent little time in discussing the right or wrong of the measure. This gentleman member of a party and representative of a state that went to war to determine that the sovereign rights of a state were not supreme, prefaced his speech by having several letters read into the "Record" from other Republicans and making the most abject appeal to the South to stand by its old time tradition of States Rights.

Everett P. Wheeler, Republican, familiar and professional opponent, in characteristic style wrote:

"This attempted compulsion of States opposed to political suffrage for women is not democratic. It is German. The Germans were as confident of the excellence of their kultur as suffragists are of their dogma. Instead of attempting to convince other States, they sought to compel. That is what the suffragists are trying to do with Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska—all of which have voted by large majorities against political suffrage for women."

(No State and no people in the United States have voted against woman suffrage; a majority of men have done so, which means something between about a quarter and a half of the people.)

A few briefs from Mr. Brandegee's speech may serve to define the nature of the opponents and the opposition:

"Mr. President, of course in my opinion the granting of suffrage to women will not make a better government and will not make better laws for this country. I may be totally mistaken about that. Of course, it will double the number of voters and double the expense, and a lady has got to vote either against her husband or with him. If she votes with him the result will be the same, and if she votes against him the result will be the same, and if she does not vote at all the result will be just the same as it is now; and I cannot perceive how the thing is going to purify politics very much.

"Mr. Shafroth: Does not the Senator believe that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed?"

"Mr. Brandegee: What does the Senator believe about the Philippine Islands?"

"Mr. Shafroth: I must say that I have always been in favor of giving independence to the Philippine Islands, and fought upon the floor of the Senate for that very principle.

"Mr. Brandegee: Mr. President, all this talk about striking the manacles and the shackles off the limbs of the enslaved women of this country is perfect tommy-rot. (Laughter.) That is all there is to it.

"Mr. Shafroth: If we are not to recognize that fundamental principle of government, which is the foundation stone of our Republic, what are we fighting for over in Europe?"

"Mr. Brandegee: I think to make the world safe for the Democratic Party. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Shafroth: The Senator will find it is making it

safer for democracy, and you cannot make it safer for democracy if you refuse to extend this 'privilege' to women.

"Mr. Brandegee: That argument does not convince me, Mr. President.

"Mr. Owen: Mr. President, the term 'Privilege' seems now to be accepted as the proper vernacular in dealing with this right of suffrage, but I think that the Senator is not justified in calling it a privilege, because if there is a moral right it is for a human being who is of age to have a voice in the government by which his life and liberties are controlled.

"Mr. Brandegee: Mr. President, this question of moral rights is beyond me. Anybody can evolve out of his inner consciousness what he says is a moral right, and maintain it, and there is no way of disputing it or arguing about it. I do not consider it a question of morals at all as to the qualifications of electors. I consider it a practical matter, to be judged by practical men, as to what they think will be the best form of government for the people of the country. All this lingo about the women of America being enslaved is pure trumpery and foolishness. You cannot get on a trolley car without having to take off your hat and give up your seat to every woman who gets aboard the car, and they are petted and flattered, and—well, I will not say what else is done with them (Laughter in the galleries) but they are the queen bees in this country, and there is no nation in the world where a woman's lot is so happy as it is in this country.

"Mr. Shafroth: Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator, if men were deprived of the right of suffrage, whether or not he would consider it of the character he has described?"

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not think the men are going to deprive themselves of a function which they have always exercised.

"Mr. Shafroth: But, as a matter of fact, the people regard the deprivation of the right to vote as slavery.

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not admit that it is a right at all.

"Mr. Shafroth: The Senator does not consider it a right?"

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not. I deny it absolutely.

"Mr. Shafroth: If it were taken away from the Senator I am inclined to think he would think it was a great right.

"Mr. Brandegee: I would not object, or if I did object, I would be powerless. If the legislature of my State should decide that bachelors could not vote I would think that it was wrong, but I would submit to it.

"I say if three-quarters of the legislatures of the States do approve of this thing, if it is passed up to them by Congress, thinking it necessary, then suppose it does not work in the States? Suppose some states do not like it and the results are bad. What have they got to do? They are absolutely foreclosed for all time. What becomes of your majority rule? There may be a dozen States that think this thing is a failure and is working ruin upon them. They have got to start an agitation for a constitutional amendment to undo that constitutional amendment, and they have got to convince two-thirds of the Senate, two-thirds of the House, and three-quarters of the legislatures of all the States of the Union to put it out of the Constitution.

"Mr. President, the mere suggestion of that shows, as Senator Elihu Root said in that letter I put into the Record, that it is perilous to use the Constitution of the United States to regulate the daily habits of the people and their domestic concerns. (Continued on page 108)

Thus Ended "The Day"

(Continued from page 107)

"IS it so that the party which has for seventy-five years stood for the doctrine announced by its sainted leader that 'that government governs best which governs least' is here today to say that their own states and their own people have abandoned any idea of governing themselves and are now prepared to turn that function over to Washington?"

"Mr. President, what sort of government are we going to have when we get through with this ghost dance we are now indulging in? Ex-Senator Root foresees it and forecasts it. The New York *World* foresees it and forecasts it. A good many Democrats see it and forecast it, but they decline to stand up, and try to prevent it. When I say Democrats, I am not reflecting on them. A good many Republicans are doing the same thing. I simply instance Democrats because these things appear to me to be more in violation of the things that they have heretofore stood for and proclaimed should be fundamental."

SENATOR LEWIS, of Illinois, sounded out the point signified: The States Rights opponents contend that the amendment will allow the Federal Government to dictate the qualifications for voters, which, of course, has no foundation.

"Mr. Lewis: Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut give me his opinion as to a viewpoint expressed through the article tendered by him? It is this: Has the Senator from Connecticut any legal doubt but that the power in the State of Connecticut would still remain to prescribe qualifications and conditions under which suffrage could be exercised under this amendment to the same extent as they do now and as they have for the past ten years?"

"Mr. Brandegee: I have no doubt about it. It would utterly deprive the State of the power to determine the qualifications of its own electors."

"Mr. Lewis: Well, which viewpoint does the Senator have?"

"Mr. Brandegee: I have the viewpoint that, if the Constitution of the United States says that the State of Connecticut can not prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, it can not do so."

"Mr. Lewis: Then I fear I did not make myself clear to the Senator. I meant to ask the Senator does he feel that this amendment, when adopted, would in any wise take from the State of Connecticut the same power to regulate by conditions and qualifications the enjoyment of the suffrage to the same extent that it has done heretofore under State law?"

"Mr. Brandegee: I do not know whether it is an enjoyment or not; but I think it would absolutely deprive the State of the right to limit the suffrage to males. (Laughter.)"

"Mr. Lewis: The Senator, of course, understands I recognize that it removes the limitation of sex; but as to conditions and qualifications in the enjoyment, such as education, such as protection of the ballot at the hands of those who should be enlight-

IN the same week that the United States postponed action on the political liberty of American women a pledge was given that this government would stand unequivocally for the complete liberation of all branches of the Slavic race.

ened enough to exercise it, does the Senator feel that this amendment in any wise would interfere with that indicated in the paper presented by him?

"Mr. Brandegee: My opinion is, of course, that a State at present has the right to confine the suffrage to the male sex, if it chooses to do so; but if this amendment is passed it can not do it."

"Mr. Lewis: Yes; I concur with the Senator, if this amendment is passed."

"Mr. Brandegee: As to any other qualification, this amendment, of course, does not touch them at all."

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to insert the word "white" before women. That amendment was not discussed, and will come up when the amendment does.

And thus ended "the day."

On Which Side?

"ON which side does the United States Government stand on the subject of woman suffrage? Beside her Ally, Great Britain, or beside her Teutonic foe? Are we Huns or are we blood brothers of England in the world fight for democracy? The eyes of the whole world are turned toward the United States Senate. To them will belong the splendid honor of deciding the question to the everlasting credit of the United States or the obloquy of keeping American women in the same class as those of their Teutonic foes."

Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessean.

Senates 2,500 Years Ago

Is there anything whereof it may be said, "See, this is new"? It hath been already of old time, which was before us.

I would have gone to my Lord in his need,
Have galloped there all the way,
But this is a matter concerns the State,
And I, being a woman, must stay.

I watched them leaving the palace yard,
In carriage and robe of state.
I would have gone by the hills and the fords;
I know they will come too late.

I may walk in the garden and gather
Lilies of mother-of-pearl.
I had a plan would have saved the State—
But mine are the thoughts of a girl.

The Elder Statesmen sit on the mats,
And wrangle through half the day,
A hundred plans they have drafted and dropped,
And mine was the only way.

Lyrics From the Chinese, 675 B.C.

How Long! How Long!

THE United States Senate is still holding up Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, which would submit to the state legislatures the amendment to our federal constitution providing for woman suffrage. The House passed this resolution January 10 of this year by the required majority; the Senate committee approved the same resolution last September 10. Yet this august body is not quite majority sure whether it would be proper for it to send the amendment along to the states. . . . The old argument that the initiative in this matter should be taken by the states is absurd. Must the federal government wait upon the states' initiative as to whether, as a nation, we shall do the best and the right thing for our citizens and our country? The Congressional body that most closely reflects popular feeling has said: Submit the amendment. Let the upper House follow suit. If we await the states' initiative, and if it might be possible for one state per year to extend full franchise to its woman citizens, which has been the rate the past seven years, it will be 36 years before the women in all our states can have a voice in public administration. With the federal amendment submitted at once, three-fourths of the states will soon decide the question. A great many new phases of public administration are bound to develop in the next few years, due to the abnormal conditions through which we are passing, phases in which the welfare of our women will vitally affect the welfare of the nation, and it will be unwise and unseemly for the United States generally to be in such an electoral status that it can not have the advantage of its women citizens' decisions rendered in the most effective, simple and dignified way—via the silent, secret ballot. As individuals and as organizations, let your Senators know positively what you want them to do about this resolution, and that you wish them to do it now. —Ohio Farmer, June 15, 1918.

THE Iowa State Bar Association, in convention at Des Moines, June 28, took a firm stand in support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, urging its passage by the Senate. The resolution, signed by Henry L. Adams, President; H. C. Horack, Secretary, and George Cosson, Chairman of Committee, said in part:

"Resolved, By the Iowa State Bar Association in convention assembled, that we earnestly urge upon the Senate of the United States favorable action upon the proposed Amendment to the Constitution granting equal suffrage. Be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the senior Senator from Iowa, the Hon. Albert B. Cummins, for presentation to the United States Senate."

The action by the State Bar Association followed the reading of a telegram from Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and Mrs. John W. Watzek, President of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, who joined in requesting the convention to adopt a resolution favoring the passage of the Amendment.

Connecticut's Happy Moment

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY of Connecticut in convention at Hartford, June 27th, unanimously indorsed a Federal Suffrage plank in its platform. By this action the Democrats have pledged themselves not only to support the Amendment, but to work for its prompt ratification through the Legislature of Connecticut.

The plank reads: "As a matter of justice to the women of the nation and in conformity with the action of the Democratic National Committee, strongly supported by the President and the Administration, we indorse the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and upon its submission to the States pledge ourselves to work for its prompt ratification by the Legislature of Connecticut."

On the eve of the convention a vigorous resolution, passed by the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Party, was forwarded to the Senate, urging the immediate passage of the Amendment. It quoted President Wilson's reply to the memorial from the women of France as one of the party's reasons for making this request of the Senate at the present time.

The Democratic State Central Committee had previously indorsed the Federal Amendment.

The reading of the Federal Suffrage Plank before the convention brought forth applause so prolonged that Homer S. Cummings, National Committeeman and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, was moved to say: "Gentlemen, that was a happy moment." In a subsequent address, Mr. Cummings said: "We have gone upon record in making our indorsement of the woman suffrage movement. The Democratic Party is endeavoring to ascertain the needs of America, it will proceed to grasp any new suggestion which may be a righteous suggestion. Its face is always to the front."

Among other units of the Democratic Party in Connecticut taking action in favor of the Federal Amendment are the Democrats of West Hartford who, in caucus, unanimously indorsed the Amendment and addressed the following letter to President Wilson:

"Realizing the inconsistency of America's fighting for democracy abroad while twenty million women are unenfranchised at home, we urge you to exercise your powers as our constitutional leader, and call upon the members of the United States Senate for the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment."

"Suffrage is the extension of a right and a privilege long deferred," declared Thomas J. Spellacy, Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut, in his address of acceptance of the nomination before the Democratic State Convention. "Something due should be paid immediately." This statement was greeted with continued applause.

The action of the Democratic convention was received with great enthusiasm by the suffragists. Among the delegation attending the meeting of the Resolutions Committee and the convention, were Miss Katherine Ludington of Lyme, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, who is now marshalling her forces for the ratification drive.

THE Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association appealed to Senator Weeks to support the Federal Amendment in the following letter:

"You are aware of the great war sacrifice and service of women here and elsewhere throughout the world, and you are also aware of the proposed extension of suffrage in Great Britain through the efforts of English statesmen who in past years have opposed it.

"In view of these changed conditions and in light of the social and economic problems which are certain to follow in the wake of the war, and which we believe can be settled in a permanent and democratic fashion only through equal suffrage, we hope that you may, at this time, feel it to be your duty to support the Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution now before Congress."

AT the annual meeting of the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs, held May 17, a resolution endorsing woman's suffrage was passed by a large majority. This county federation is composed of twenty-eight clubs, including the Social Service League, which has many men members. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Jessie Ross Thomson, state president, as well as Montgomery County president of the Woman's Suffrage League. It is an interesting coincidence that the Montgomery County Federation should be the first in the state to endorse woman's suffrage, and that the meeting at which it was done was held in the old Friends' meeting-house at Sandy Spring, where the Society of Friends organized, many years ago, the first equal suffrage association in Maryland.

Think of It, Americans

ON the beautiful shaded lawn of the home of Mrs. Alfred Lewis, the annual county suffrage convention was held recently at Geneva, New York. The pillared veranda served for platform and the deep blue of Seneca Lake and the wonderful hills beyond for background. The day was perfect and should have made the convention a glad memory in the mind of every attendant. However, other conventions have had perfect days and beautiful settings, but that of Ontario County recorded an incident which will never occur in any other county convention.

It was attended by the last survivor of the famous convention of 1848, Miss Rhoda Palmer, now aged 102 years. She sat on Mrs. Lewis' hospitable porch throughout the convention looking, as the delegates said, rosy and good for many years to come, but her one aim now is to live until November 6 when she will have the joy of casting her first vote.

She brought with her for exhibition one of those hand-woven blue and white bedspreads for which she had carded and spun the wool and had woven it herself some seventy-five or eighty years ago. Think of it, Americans, for seventy years she has longed for the vote, doing what she could to secure it for herself and her sex. During that time millions of men have entered our country and without test of qualification have been given the vote freely after a five years' residence. In all the records of intolerance which the history of the world can show, future readers will find none more inexcusable and difficult to understand than the case of Rhoda Palmer and that of the newly arrived, perchance illiterate, foreigner.

Kansas Women to the Senate

"IT grieves me to tell you that I cannot attend the state suffrage meeting. I am farming, and on account of the scarcity of labor, I must work in the field or make a failure."

This is what one earnest suffrage worker in the voting state of Kansas said to her state president, Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, in a letter of regret that she could not attend the annual state suffrage meeting at Wichita on June 12. It is the kind of thing that happens when the world is at war.

Suffrage and war service were so blended as to show the active part the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association is taking in both lines of work. Indeed, to them it is all one work; for the Kansas suffragists see the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the enfranchisement of all the women of the country as a part of the world's fight for democracy.

The address of the president, Mrs. Brooks, was devoted to the status of the Amendment, and an aggressive program to gain the two votes needed in the Senate was voted by the assembled women. Kansas, like the other suffrage states, is keen to be one of the first to ratify the Amendment when it is passed.

The convention brought together women of the state who had fought for the political freedom of Kansas women thirty years ago, and women who were converts to suffrage not more than four years ago when Kansas won her full political freedom. In an address of welcome, Mrs. W. A. Johnston of Topeka, honorary president of the state association, reviewed some of the changes in woman's political status during the past thirty years.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, as congressional chairman, paid tribute to the work which had been done for suffrage, national and state, by Mrs. Brooks, and, as a message to all Kansas suffragists, said, "We must not hesitate to prove all the time how sincere we are in wanting suffrage, then we won't need a congressional chairman."

An interesting feature of the program was a letter from Governor Capper, read by Mrs. J. L. Evans, corresponding secretary, in which he paid tribute to the influence of the women in bringing about better political conditions in Kansas.

Vying in interest with the report of the Amendment was the report on the Woman's Overseas Hospitals given by Mrs. Brooks. Kansas has been doing much active work to raise its quota toward the maintenance of the hospitals. Melting pots have been held throughout the state, and a letter from Wichita shows \$1,150 raised for the fund.

IT seems to be on the cards that the Japanese will soon get into the electoral reforms procession. The Constitutional party is reported as asking for an extension of the right of franchise, an important movement, as few Japanese males can now vote.

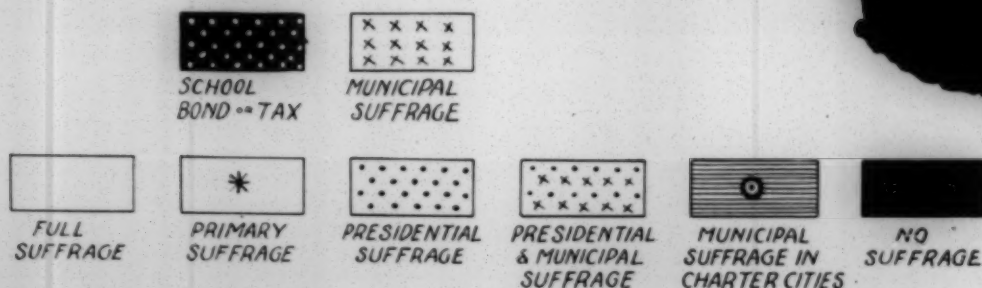
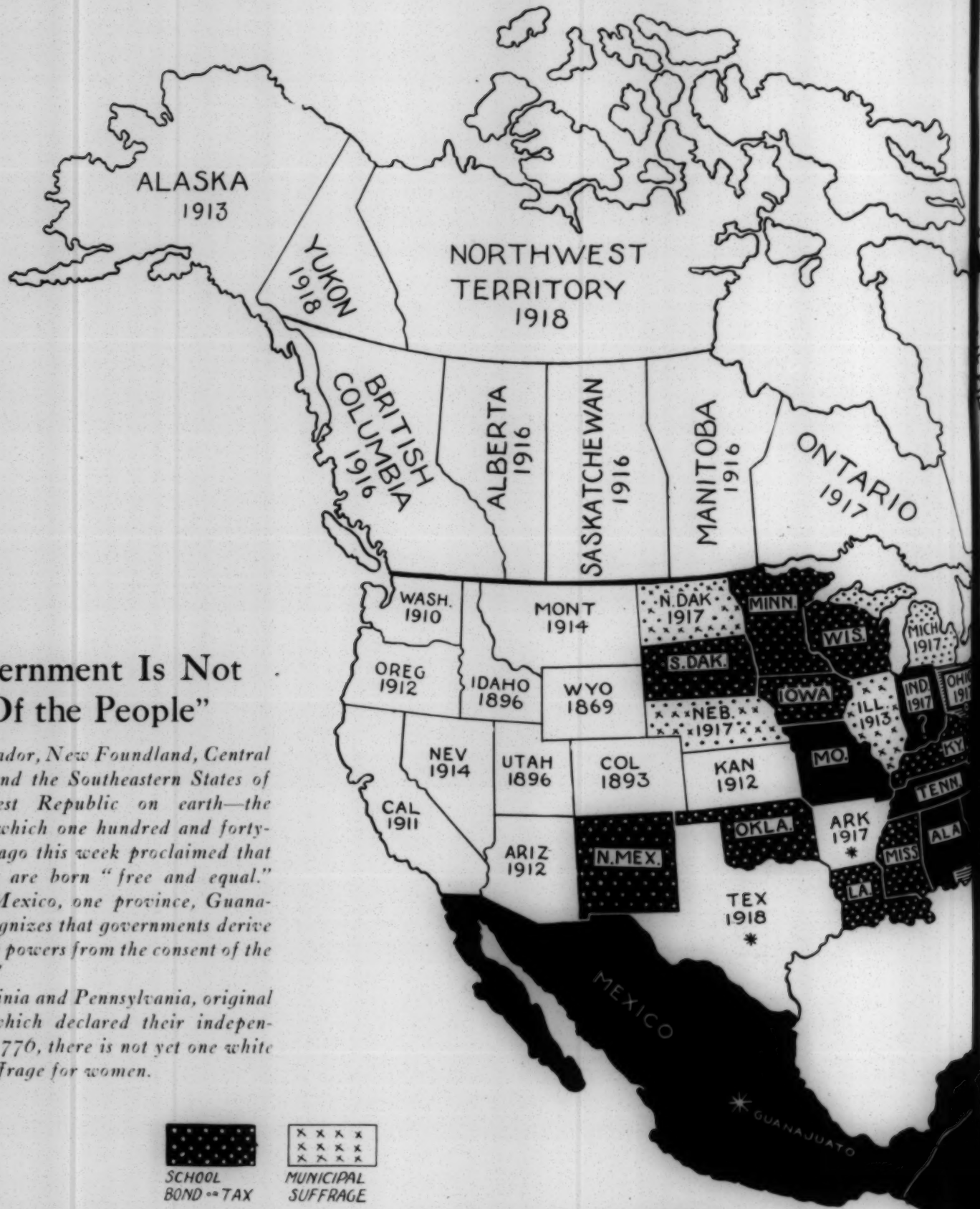
At a recent convention presided over by Viscount Kato, a former foreign minister, now president of the Constitutional party, where the 3,000 members present represented eleven provinces of Japan, a manifesto was adopted asking for an extension of democratic rights and the improvement of educational institutions.

Where Government

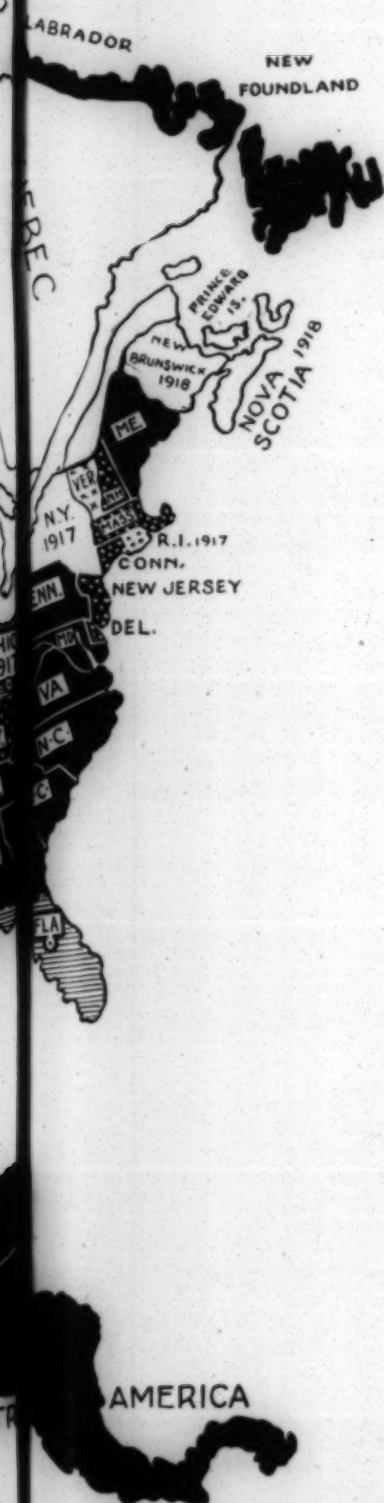
Government Is Not
"Of the People"

In Labrador, New Foundland, Central America and the Southeastern States of the greatest Republic on earth—the Republic which one hundred and forty-two years ago this week proclaimed that all people are born "free and equal." Even in Mexico, one province, Guana-juato, recognizes that governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed."

In Virginia and Pennsylvania, original colonies which declared their independence in 1776, there is not yet one white spot of suffrage for women.



Is of the People



Enfranchising Patriots

In 1917 the Dominion Parliament of Canada passed an act of Political Home Defense which disfranchised, for the period of the war, certain religious objectors and all men naturalized since 1902.

It also enfranchised wives, widows, mothers, daughters and sisters of soldiers or nurses who have served or will serve in Canadian or British military service.

It thus put out of politics its possible unpatriotic citizens and brought in its patriotic citizens.

The bill gave dissatisfaction as unjust to patriotic women who might not be included in the act.

Therefore, Sir Robert Borden announced that were he returned as Premier he would correct the discrimination against such women by sponsoring a wider suffrage for women.

He was returned and on March 21st introduced a bill extending the vote to all women who are British citizens of the age of 21, subject only to the respective qualifications of the several provinces.

This bill passed both houses of the Dominion Parliament, received the royal assent on May 23rd, and thus the women of Canada from Ocean to Ocean have been enfranchised on equal terms with men.

The Senate of the United States is asked merely to permit the State Legislatures to take action on a similar question.

Surely the Senate will not be less generous than Canada has been!

G. C. C.

"Sobresaliente" for the

IN 1900 there was a curious little feminist procession in Madrid, the like of which never happened before, and was truly Spanish. It was the capitulation of Spanish men students to Spanish girl students. The gallant *caballero*, whose object in life had been to make love to *señoritas* with roses in their hair, suddenly discovered something finer than roses. They saw these girls as classmates with ambitions just like their own. For some years girls had been carrying off University honors and putting the men to the blush, and at first men were disconcerted. One day two girls, Raquel Alonso and Marina Rodriguez, studying for the degree in pharmacy, were met at the door of the University as they were leaving morning exercises with their teacher. Nearly four hundred students formed in double line—"a royal escort"—on both sides of the street. The Royal March was struck up and books, canes, coats and even hats were thrown down for the *señoritas* to walk on. "With characteristic dash and impetuosity," says the recorder of this incident, "the young men stopped the street cars and also foot passengers—yes, everything must wait while the girls with their escort passed! Here was a street parade in the interests of woman's progress that preceded by many years the long processions in the United States. All honor to the Spanish pioneers!" These two girls had studied successfully for four years, chiefly in the sciences and mathematics, although professors in those departments had at first opposed the entrance of women into their classes.

THE Spanish have an educational title on all fours with the magna cum laude of the English universities, except that it has a virility which is all its own. The Spanish mark of highest attainment in scholarship is *Sobresaliente*—"leaping over everything." The story of two Spanish girls taught by an American woman, who broke the traditions of the University of Madrid, and got sobresaliente in every examination is an old story. But as told with gusto in a comparatively new book, the "*Life of Alice Gordon Gulick*," by her sister, Elizabeth Putnam Gulick, it brings to a front place in literature the whole picturesque story of the Spanish woman of the twentieth century.

"The regeneration of Spain must begin with the education of women," was a sentence in a Spanish newspaper, written twenty-two years ago when four Spanish girls received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Government Institute of Guipuzcoa, at San Sebastian, on the northern coast of Spain. This was the first time such a degree had ever in the history of Spain been conferred upon women taught by women. The teacher was the American, Mrs. Gulick, who had opened an institute for the higher education of women in Spain, and did not stop until she had succeeded in matriculating her girls into the University of Madrid.

In 1895 Mrs. Gulick secured from the University a privilege never before granted, that of preparing her own pupils and sending them up to Madrid. Such an idea was wholly with-

out precedent, although there still hangs in the University of Madrid a portrait of a noble lady who first won the doctor's decree in the liberal arts more than a century ago. Between 1872 and 1892, that is during twenty years, one hundred and sixty young women had matriculated in the University, but the course had been finished by only eighteen and they were cared for by the Spanish professors. When after long debate upon the subject it was decided to accept the two girls from Mrs. Gulick's institute not only were they on trial, but the efficacy of women teachers was also on trial. In every examination these two young women students got *Sobresaliente*. Each of the girls received in 1897 with honor the degree of philosophy and letters, corresponding to M. A., and the highest possible marks in the University. The tribunal examining the girls for that year were three of Spain's most noted men, who gave them, with a third woman student, the distinction of the three notables of the year.

MEN seem to have accepted women in Spain when once the initial step was taken with a better grace than in some other countries. An extraordinary young woman graduate from Mrs. Gulick's institute wrote for the leading papers in Seville a series of articles on the women of America, England, Germany and China. The articles were well-written and attracted much attention. The last one was signed with her name, and when it appeared the writer was immediately invited by the Liberal Club of Seville—the largest club of men in the city—to give them an address on Spanish women. When she appeared on the platform there was such prolonged applause that it was several minutes before she could speak.

No longer ago than the publication of his "Castilian Days," John Hay characterized the Spanish women as "kept in systematic ignorance," although conceding that they have a quicker and more active intelligence than the men. "With a fair degree of education," he declared, "much might be hoped from them in the intellectual development of the country."

Examples of such leaders of the intellectual development of Spain are many. Professor Katherine Coman gives an account of one of Spain's great nineteenth century women, Concepcion Arenal, 1820-1892. Dona Concepcion was a sociologist and contributed the chapters on Spanish prisons to Dr. Wines's "The State of Prisons," and also wrote for Stanton's "Women of Europe." In deference to conservative Spanish ideas, Dona Concepcion offered her first essay in the name of her own ten-year-old son. Her paper on "The Abandonment of Children" was read in this country at the Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1884. Some of her ideas were very modern. Her treatises, "The Woman and Home," "The Education of Women," "The Woman of the Future" ring with stirring appeals for freedom and opportunity. "It is a grave error," she said, "and one of the most prejudicial, to impress upon a woman that her sole mission is that of wife and mother. . . . Whether single or married or widowed, she has duties to perform, rights to reclaim, a dignity that is dependent upon no one but herself, a work of her own to carry into execution."

At the International Council of Women in Europe a few years ago, one of the most striking women present was Senora Emilia

Women of Spain

Pardo-Bazan. Spain has an honorable record in intellectual women; but Senora Pardo-Bazan is probably the leading living feminist, the author of a series of books on women and of many psychological novels. Though denied the right of being elected to the Spanish Academy of Letters because she is a woman, she has been requested by the Government of Spain to serve in the department of education, and in 1916 was invited to fill a chair in the University of Madrid.

SENORA PARDO-BAZAN belongs to the north of Spain, the Biscayan sections, where there has been a great literary impetus within the last quarter of a century, a literary movement full of vigor, originality and charm, yet only slightly known to the English-reading world. More than another the instigator of this initial move towards the revival of the virile, humorous, picturesque—and picaresque—novel of Spain was Fernan Caballero, a woman of German descent but of Spanish enthusiasms.

The American woman, Mrs. Gulick, who helped on the cause of woman's education in Spain, was the intimate friend of such women as Alice Freeman Palmer, of Katherine Lee Bates, of Professor Katherine Coman and the sister of Miss Anna Gordon, the present head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

To those who think of reconstruction as a phase of the present war only it may be interesting to point out an altruistic effort led by the Government of the United States and the friends of education at the time of the Spanish-American War. This was an educational and humanitarian effort on a large scale, an effort not only to care for the Spanish prisoners in a humane manner, but also to educate Cuban youth. For the entire summer of 1898, Mrs. Gulick who was then in America was employed with her daughters in interpreting and ministering to the 1600 Cuban men who were prisoners of war on Seavey's Island in the Piscataqua.

In 1900 she was in Cambridge, living in the house of Alice Freeman Palmer, as dean of the school for Cuban youths which was carried on under the auspices of Harvard University, the Cubans and Porto Ricans, whose customs and language she understood, calling her gratefully, "Princess Alicia."

A Dutch Feminist Parliament

The Associated Press reports a bombardment of the Dutch parliamentary elections by women candidates. Due to the revised constitution of Holland this innovation has been made possible and twenty-two women were posted as on the tickets of the general election for July 3.

Political writers in Holland are forecasting a "solid front for women's political rights" in case the women are elected.

They have been nominated by nine different parties, although a solid block of opposition to women representatives in parliament is being maintained by the clerical and other parties of the right.

The Declaration of Independence

AN all India women's deputation has presented the following remarkable petition to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and The Right Honourable E. S. Montagu, M. P., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

May it please Your Excellency,
Right Honourable Sir:

On behalf of the women of India we welcome you to our land, Sir, and thank you for coming to investigate the position of affairs at first hand, and to consult about possible changes with representatives of our people. We beg you to accept our most sincere thanks for receiving us today in the midst of your crowded programme of engagements.

We have asked for a portion of your valuable time because the women of India have awakened to their responsibilities in the public life, and have their own independent opinions about the reforms that are necessary for the progress of India. Many organizations have been started by and for women during the past ten years, of which we have representatives here, such as the Indian Women's Associations, the Seva Sadan, the Mahila Seva Samaja, the Indian Women's University, the Women's Home Rule League branches, etc. We are in touch with the new outlook of Indian Women, and we make bold, at this historic time, to lay before you Women's views concerning the necessary post-war Reforms, as we believe them to be the necessary complement to the views of our men.

The women of India understand and support the broad claims of their people for Self-Government within the Empire, and they press for its bestowal as urgently as do their brothers. They have in large numbers signed the petition organized by Mr. Gandhi in favour of the Scheme of Reform drawn up by the National Congress and the Muslim League. They have also held large ladies' meetings, taken part in processions and public meetings, and in many ways worked towards obtaining the measure of Self-Government suggested in this Scheme and in the Non-Official Memorandum of the Nineteen Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, with the general terms of both of which they, through us, wish you to know that they are in agreement.

Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united Scheme (1.3) that "the members of the Council should be elected direct by the people on as broad a franchise as possible," and in the Memorandum (3) that "the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people." We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as "people," and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above-mentioned Memorandum, that "a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted," we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Governments elsewhere in the British Empire.



DR. GURABAI KAMARKAR,
of Bombay, India

DR. KAMARKAR is a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in India and has just been in this country for an international War Work Council. She is a graduate physician and is going back to do medical work among the women of her native country.

It may not be generally known that women of India have been called upon to give much time to war work just as have other women in the Allied cause. Since the war began India has sent 1,100,000 of her sons, according to Dr. Kamarkar.

"My country has also contributed gold by the ton, spices and grain," she informed a reporter. "We have even sent fire wood and charcoal to Mesopotamia, where they had only palm leaves for fuel. Princes have given their personal ornaments and many of the rajahs have gone to the war. Within the first four months the women had organized Red Cross classes throughout the country and were making great quantities of the garments needed. As their men began to embark for foreign countries a feeling of international friendship was engendered among them for the women of other countries whose men were also at the front.

"In India we are very anxious for home rule," she continued, "but when England declared war, the chief spokesman in Congress urged his countrymen to put aside all differences for the moment and to unite in helping Great Britain. And at the various war fronts are Brahman, Indian Christian, Marhata, Sikh and Gursha regiments."

But while the women of East India are doing their part in war work, yet they are not taking the places in industry left vacant by the men, as is the case in other countries.

"There are a number of them employed in mills, but none in shops, on cars, or occupying other public positions. A few of the women enter professions."

Of Our Allies The Women of India

The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life.

In order to fit ourselves and our children for future public responsibilities arising out of the foregoing considerations it is absolutely essential that our educational system should be reformed. At present only one girl out of every hundred, and only thirteen boys out of every hundred, are educated. Mr. Gokhale recorded that only one out of every six Indian villages possessed a school. All our young people are clamouring for knowledge, and the few schools we have are overcrowded. We bring the urgent necessity for immediate action in educational matters before you now because the granting of facilities for education is a section of Indian Administration definitely under the control of the Imperial Legislative Council and the Government of India, and it must be made as far as possible a uniform policy throughout all British India.

WE therefore ask (1) that the Government shall make a pronouncement in favor of Compulsory and Free Primary Education for Boys and Girls, and widely extended Secondary Education, and immediately set to work to bring this into being, area by area, as is being done in several of the Indian States. (2) We ask that during the time elapsing before the completion of this reform the Government shall immediately devote as much attention to the education of girls as is now given by them to boys, and provide an equal number of school facilities for them and thus remove the unwise differentiation which provides facilities for ten times as many boys as girls, a policy which defeats its own ends, as the uneducated wives of these boys later hold back their progress.

In order to supply teachers for this wide spread of education, we ask the Government to provide a largely increased number of Training Colleges for Indian Women Teachers and also to establish a number of Widows' Homes for this purpose, supplemented by the grant of scholarships to widows and those anxious to be trained as teachers. Several traveling scholarships should also be granted for specially promising teachers. We suggest that a system of grants should also be made to assist Associations which are now so widely attempting to continue the education of married women outside of ordinary school hours and curricula.

As a better physical standard is also an essential of Indian progress, it is necessary to have educational means by which to cope with the disastrously high rate of infant mortality and the high death rate of young married

(Continued on page 118)

A Message from the Hospitals



DR. SEAGRAVE

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN is back from France. This piece of news held front place this week with the news from Washington. For Mrs. Brown is back from her visit to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., in France.

At a luncheon in her honor on Tuesday, July 2, at the Cosmopolitan Club, she gave her official report to the Executive Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Central Committee of the hospitals.

Mrs. Brown spoke with enthusiasm of the splendid work being done by all the National's units at the front. She has returned to select a largely increased personnel for the civilian unit and to organize an entirely new unit whose location is not yet designated.

"We shall need many new workers," said Mrs. Brown, "and it is imperative that we have the very best possible women. We shall need doctors, nurses, aids and chauffeurs who have attained excellence in their professions.

"It is not necessary to demand that they shall be fearless in danger, for every woman over there is ready to go to the hardest post. What is harder to bear than danger is the patient endurance of enforced idleness, which is liable to happen to every one.

"Women who apply should be physically strong, between the ages of 25 and 50, without near relatives in the Army, and should understand some French. Above all, they should go out in the spirit of enlisted men, ready to take whatever personal disappointments or vexations befall them. It is of first importance that they should have the habit of team-work, the ability to co-operate."

DR. MABEL SEAGRAVE of Seattle, Washington, is the latest member of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. staff, to leave for the front. Although she is a surgeon of fifteen years' active experience, a Johns Hopkins graduate, an alumna of Wellesley, 1905, she has enlisted as a patriot. While her special desire is for surgery, her immediate location will be the unit at Labouheyre, Landes, in southern France, where 500 refugees are now being cared for in barracks, erected in the mayor's own grounds. In this section few French doctors are left to care for the civilian population, and the access of hundreds of refugees presents an overwhelming problem. When the unit went to southern France there was one doctor for the civilian needs of the five towns in their immediate section. Now

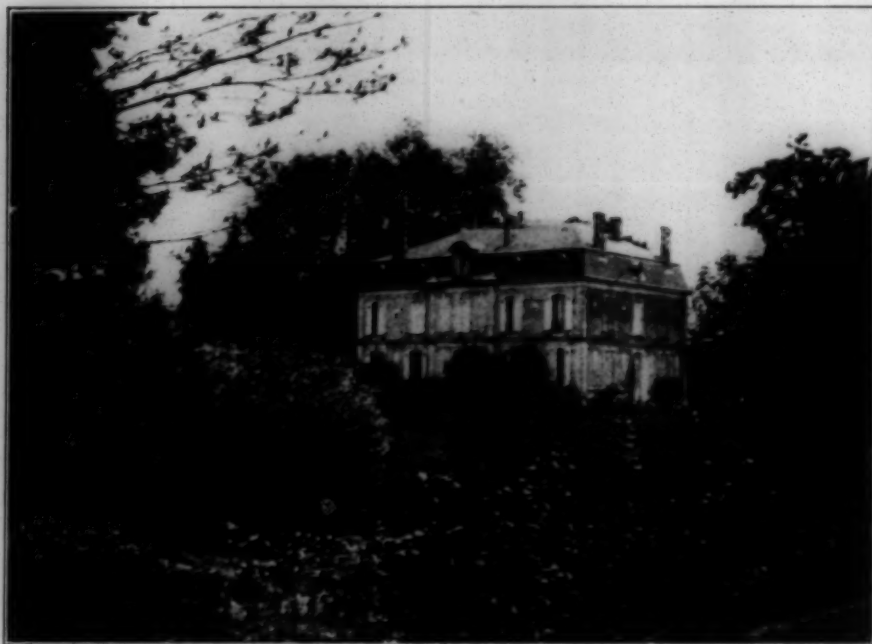
there is not even one, and American women of the Labouheyre Unit are working up to their limit for the civilian population as well as for the refugees allotted to their care.

One of the two new units, assigned to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., is to be an extension of that at Labouheyre.

There are many stories told of the pathetic gratitude of French women for the medical care they have needed so long, but which they have lacked because of the exigencies of war. In some cases where operations are necessary, they must be deferred until patients are

When Dr. Seagrave was asked what the war would do for the woman doctor, she thought it might help the eastern professional women a great deal, but laughingly explained that the western woman needs no help, thank you.

Dr. Seagrave is of the woman-voting West. She was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, the oldest voting state, and is professionally anchored in farthest-west Seattle, where great shipping yards are flinging out almost daily the new American Argosy. She is used to seeing big things done speedily and by men and women together, without sex discrimination.



THE MANSION OF THE MAYOR OF LABOUEHYRE, IN WHOSE PHEASANT PARK IS THE FIRST REFUGEE UNIT OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A.

sufficiently built up to undergo the strain.

One of the unwritten heroisms of the war will be that of women doctors splendidly equipped, such surgeons as Dr. Seagrave and Dr. Alice Gregory, who are just as keen as are men surgeons to gain the added technique of military hospital experience, yet, who for humanity's sake, are laying aside all personal wishes to serve civilians and refugees.

"There will be a wonderful advance in surgical knowledge through the enforced operations made necessary by unusual wounds," said Dr. Seagrave in an interview before her departure. "Just to see such cavities opened up will give the surgeon a chance to demonstrate things which have heretofore been more or less experimental. Experience gained now is going to make it possible to introduce great alleviations of suffering to the race. Military surgery in France today is of the greatest educational value, and an opportunity all surgeons must covet."

Yet for all this, Dr. Seagrave is going to a civilian hospital because she is needed and because she is one of the intensest of Americans. She has felt, ever since Belgium was invaded, that the United States should take part in the world struggle for democracy.

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association netted \$1,000 from the Garden Fete which was given by the Hartford County suffragists for the benefit of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, U. S. A. The affair was given on the grounds at Hillstead, Farmington, the colonial home of Mrs. A. A. Pope. The program included a dramatic recital by Edith Wynne Mathison, in the theater at Hillstead; classic dancing by Lada, and a musical program by an orchestra.



M. BACON,
THE MAYOR
HIMSELF

The Journal Intime of a "Y" Worker

(This is the first installment of a serial story of life at a canteen somewhere in France. It is from a good suffragist, college graduate and artist, who had made a record for herself as the director of the Trenton (N. J.) Museum of Fine Arts before America went into the war. When the call came for recruits she could not see why she should not give her youth and strength in active service as her brothers are giving theirs. She is now serving a canteen under the Y. M. C. A. among enlisted men. She constantly speaks of her gratification at being placed among the privates instead of the officers.—*Editor's Note.*)

THIS is about my third attempt at writing this letter. Time is an unheard of luxury over here. I sent off just a note to you this morning to tell you that I was still alive, in spite of all evidence to the contrary. The real reason why I haven't had time to write my own mother this week, is because of other peoples mothers. Sunday is Mother's Day, and all mail written on or before that day and marked mother's mail will be sent to America by express as it were. So we're putting up posters and a mother's day bulletin board, with pictures of mothers, and verses and anecdotes about them, and you'd be surprised to see how the men hang around that board, and copy the verses. The letters are just coming in in piles. I'm going to send this letter through that way, and see if it reaches you any more quickly. . . .

I wish you could have seen the canteen on Sunday. It is always our busiest day, as the men have more time then, and, besides, it was rainy, so the canteen was packed. I wrote you a note Sunday morning, telling you that I was giving every man a white flower on Mother's Day. I wish you could have heard the nice things that they said. I had to ransack all the

Mother's Day with Pershing's Crusaders

By Helen Perry

greenhouses and gardens in town, and suppose that I must have given out as many as two thousand white flowers. Most of them were daisies, as no carnations are to be had here. We tried to pin most of them on ourselves, and say just a word or two to everybody. And I wish you could have seen how pleased they were. One of them said it was worth coming all the way to France for that day. We couldn't keep enough writing paper to supply the men, and I'm sure the censors will be entirely snowed under. One man consulted me about whether it would be entirely proper to write to his girl's mother on that day, as well as his own. Many told us they had no mothers, and others wanted to tell us all about them. We each ought to be triplets. The morning service was "In honor of our Mothers," and the room was packed. I just wish I'd had a real mother here to show those men! . . .

We each have one day off a week, and this week I spent a part of it in fixing up our room, removing the brass angels and paper flowers, and replacing them with brass candlesticks, a plant or two, our own books, chintz covers for the pillows, a home-made lampshade, and some of our own pictures and photographs. We want it to look like a little bit of America, when the men come to see us. We have turned the bed in the downstairs room into a couch, so it is really a very pretty little living room. We hope to be able gradually to invite a few men here at a time, and in that way reach men that we would not be able to reach in any other way. Its pathetic how much they want to talk about American things and eat American food, and have a real American good time. A man came into the canteen to-day, who said: "My, if you

were up our way (at the front) you'd have sixteen hundred slaves. Some of us up there haven't seen a woman for months!"

We're beginning now to try and have the men help us do things around the canteen, in the way of little dabs of painting, repairs, putting up stage decorations, etc. You see lots of them stationed here have nothing much to do, and love to putter around helping. Incidentally it helps to get things done, in a country where carpenters and painters, etc., may come to-morrow, or next week or next month.

I have never felt so old in my life. The things these men tell us, and want advice about. If I were a hundred years old, I could never be wise enough to tell them. They tell us glad things and sad things, and all their worries and all their happinesses. We have seen pictures, and read love-letters, and talked with them about everything under the sun. Sometimes we want to cry and sometimes to laugh, and always what they tell us seems sacred, because it is what they would so much like to be saying to some other woman. It's just that they have to tell somebody. As often as we can, we bring men in for a little while in the evening, and have candle light and an open fire, and something American to eat. When you have lived in a barracks for months, without any of the niceties of life, and have eaten from an army mess kit, that means more than almost anything else.

One of the men who was in the other night told one of the secretaries when he got back, "Gee, we had an open fire, and I sat in a big chair and stretched out my legs, and the girls sat there and sewed or something, and it was just like home!"

The Woman Citizen will print, next week, the story of "how it seems to sell soft drinks and cigarettes over a counter."

Opportunities for Women

IN the four months since it was founded the women's divisions of the Federal Employment Service have placed 45,000 women in employment. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia now have branches.

WOMEN doctors are in such demand for civilian work in England now that they are being advertised for by municipalities everywhere, according to press despatches.

Manchester wants a woman health officer, at \$2,000 a year, while Denbigh and Derby are seeking women doctors for municipal welfare work at a similar salary. The government is trying to get women doctors for posts in Natal and Egypt, at \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

THE latest woman applicant for the post of sea captain is a Japanese, Tatsu Imanizo, twenty years old, whose entry into business life is noted by the *Japanese American Commercial Weekly*. She lives at a place with the beautiful but unpronounceable name, Kawajirimura, Kamo-gun in Hiroshima prefecture, the inland sea. She applied to the authorities

for a captain's license examination. At first the authorities were astonished, but as there is no discriminating provision between the sexes in the examination regulations, her application has been accepted. Miss Imanizo inherits her sea-faring inclination from her father, who was also a captain, and with whom she had often sailed.

GIRL Scouts received their first official recognition in the beginning of June, when 26 scouts were appointed messengers by the Surgeon General's Office. They were chosen on account of discipline and high standards of responsibility characteristic of the order. They take the same examination as soldiers, and are paid \$40 a month.

BECAUSE men of draft age are exempt from jury service, causing a serious shortage in the number of men eligible to act in this capacity, Judge C. C. Lemert, of Zanesville, Ohio, advocates women jurors. It is possible that a bill making provision for women to serve as jurors will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

IT did not take the war to establish women's preeminence in finger-print work, though the work of Miss Dahm and others now finger-printing the army has received most comment in the press. Ten years before the war Henry P. de Forest of the New York Civil Service Commission tells us that a woman was instructor to navy and army officials. This is Mrs. M. E. Holland who studied her subject at Scotland Yard.

Another woman in New York, says Mr. de Forest, a Miss Sullender, about five years ago began the study of finger prints. She became extremely proficient and stood first in two competitive examinations held for finger-print experts by the Civil Service Commission of that city. A Mrs. Tittle stood second. Both these women passed a better examination than the best man in the city at that time. Miss Sullender is in the Finger-Print Bureau of the Department of Charities. She has been teaching the subject for the past three years, with great success, and three of her women pupils, Miss Dahm, Miss Burns, and Miss Nolan, are now in the Finger-Print Bureau of the United States Navy.

For Vigilance Committees

Women on Both Sides of the Sea Are Guarding as Never Before the Lives and Health of Women and Children

WHEN the family's dirty linen is washed in public, what happens?

Formerly this was modestly washed in the privacy of the family wash-tub, at present nearly as extinct as the Dodo. The family wash is now done collectively in one of the following places: shirt and collar laundries; agencies; family, bundle or flat-work laundries; or the most modern of all, in the wet-wash laundry.

But wherever it is done publicly, the family's dirty linen goes through at least ten pairs of hands before it comes back as clean blouses, shining damask, fresh handkerchiefs, dainty lingerie.

Is it so dainty and so fresh after all? And what, in its turn, has it done on its way from dirt to purity toward contaminating the public?

These are questions which those guardians of the public, the New York City Department of Health and the Consumers' League of the City of New York have undertaken to answer in a joint study of laundry conditions, *The Cost of Clean Clothes in Terms of Health*.

The supervisor of this investigation, made in the fall of 1916, was Dr. Louis J. Harris, now director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, New York City Department of Health. Dr. Anna E. Ray-Robinson of the Division of Industrial Hygiene made the necessary examinations and the Consumers' League co-operated in investigating social conditions of laundry workers. The report covers forty-two steam laundries in New York City, with 3,024 employees, of whom 715 were men and 2,309 women—from one-fifth to one-quarter of all the workers in this industry in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The first and last handlers of clothes washed in public laundries and returned to homes are markers and sorters. They turn over soiled garments, marking when necessary, and often by hand, such articles as infected handkerchiefs, collars worn by diseased people. These people come in closest contact with the wearers. If the clothes are in the least infected, they suffer. If the workers are infection carriers, the clothes suffer.

If mothers know that babies' nighties come home handled by those in acute stages of tuberculosis or suffering with trachoma—what can they do about it? Very little individually. Very much collectively through their colleagues, the public health officials.

Out of thirty-seven sorters, examined in this public health official inspection, 13.5 per cent had active tuberculosis, besides one suspected case. Throat or nose troubles were found in 84 per cent of the markers examined, 20 per cent had eye-troubles. Two cases of typhoid fever, one of diphtheria and two of trachoma had developed in this group as a direct result of their work. In the forty-two laundries seen, facilities for washing the hands of the workers were found to be insufficient and inconveniently located. In no instances were gloves worn, and soiled linen was thrown about carelessly. As the same sorters who have handled the soiled clothes are frequently those who

finally assemble the garments to be returned, it is quite evident that the way of real cleanliness, public and domestic, lies only in intelligent co-operation between home and laundry.

The laundry-study brochure shows the effects upon the workers of bad conditions such as dust from soiled garments, wet floors, steaming heat and badly ventilated rooms.

One of the worst effects of laundry work upon women comes from long hours of standing and from working treadle-pressing machines all day. Some of these presses are so constructed that it is necessary for the weight of the operator's body to hold the treadle in place throughout the ironing operation. This treadle is often as high as 13½ inches above the floor, and the body weight must be lifted to this height each time the machine is operated. The treadle moves with a jerky motion, often running as high as eighty-one operations a minute. Only, muscularly strong women can bear it. Out of forty-six married women at this work questioned by examiners, nineteen had undergone miscarriages.

The survey shows, also, that laundry workers are very generally paid below the wage-scale necessary for decent living, four-fifths of the women receiving less than \$10 a week. Some of the shakers receive as little as \$4.50. It naturally follows, as the survey points out, that the low pay attracts workers whose living conditions are poor, setting up a vicious circle of unwholesomeness.

From crowded, unventilated homes must be drawn the workers, who touch and handle garments which are to go back into clean homes. And the reverse of the picture is that those already low in vitality from bad living conditions are forced to work in daily contact with the unwashed garments of infected persons. It needs collective efforts of householders as well as collective efforts of laundry workers to bring about desired remedies for such conditions.

Against Pauper Wages

INCREASED cost of living has brought the teachers' salary problem to the front, and the teachers' salary problem is pre-eminently a women's salary problem, as four-fifths of the teachers in the United States are women. "Teacher's wages," says the Charlotte Observer, commenting on conditions in North Carolina, "are pauper wages." This feeling is shared by the Missouri Teachers' Conference which found the miners of that state getting more than three times the pay of its teachers, and by the District of Columbia grade teachers' union which found Federal employees doing unskilled and unlettered work with a higher rate of wages than teachers. A nation-wide drive for higher salaries is planned by the National Education Association which is asking the co-operation of women's clubs.

The situation is summed up in these words by Dr. Joseph Swain, chairman of the National Education Association:

"Present salaries will not meet the ever-increasing cost of living.

"Teachers are leaving their schoolrooms by the thousands.

"They are taking up war work or entering industrial occupations.

"Their places are being filled, if at all, by unprepared and inexperienced recruits.

"Only our best efforts can maintain present standards.

"Our children need the best the country can provide.

"Democracy must have enlightened civilization through education."

Already the Federal Bureau of Education is calling for more teachers during the war; is asking married teachers, formerly unwelcome, to come back to the schools. This call should be supplemented by a general raise of pay by local school authorities which would make teaching something better than a pauper industry. Already a step is being taken in this direction by the New York City Board of Education which has recommended the raising of the minimum rate pay from \$800 to \$1,000. This would affect about 7,000 teachers.

The married teacher, by the way, is becoming popular. R. R. Smith, in the *Public*, champions her cause; says Mr. Smith:

"In nothing has the country been more improvident and wasteful than in her failure to utilize the energies of the married woman teacher. All over the country, year after year, women, who, by natural endowment and by preparation, are able to do superior work in the schoolroom, are kept out because an inane prejudice in most communities has decreed that the marriage of a female teacher shall terminate her contract."

For Equal Knowledge

THE *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, at its annual congress in Paris, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, presiding, endorsed the following resolutions:

That compulsory education should be of the same duration for girls and boys.

That they should follow identical programs, civil instruction being just as necessary for women as for men, and hygiene and domestic economy as necessary for men as for women.

That professional (or trade) training should be provided for women as for men.

That local, departmental and national committees should be obliged to include women as well as men in organizing the education of adolescents.

Letters are being sent to all deputies inviting them to join the parliamentary group for women's rights, of which M. J. Siegfried is president.

The Congress also decided to protest against the unequal salaries paid by the government to men and women in the Financial Department, the advantage being greatly on the side of the men.

The WOMAN CITIZEN'S Vigilance Page invites co-operation.

Correspondence

Democracy that Saves

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I MYSELF am a German-born woman from Berlin—of course now a full fledged voting citizen—who came to this country eight years ago to marry an American. After I had lived in America for four years I became a suffragist. The American Suffrage movement has given me so much, in fact it has "made" me. Chiefly through it I became familiar with the laws and principal traditions of this country. I still remember the thrill which I felt back in 1914, when I looked up in the dictionary the meaning of "Amendment to the State Constitution," and, not entirely satisfied with the explanation of my American husband, procured books, to find out all about it for myself. I do not need so many books any more to gain knowledge about the "Federal Amendment." I have learned a great deal since 1914, and I am looking for the passage of the Federal Amendment by the Senate with anxious concern. It will mean so much to the women of America and of the world.

I have great admiration for the American Suffragist, her foresightedness, her efficiency, her progressive spirit for co-operation and comradeship, which I saw in the 1915 and 1917 campaigns in New Jersey and New York. In this war-torn time, that has produced and is producing such a sinister and fateful psychology of hatred and distrust the American Woman Suffrage Movement was like an oasis for me, that gave me great mental consolation and comfort and at the same time a much better understanding of things and events.

And is it only a vision, when I am hoping, that the suffragists of this country may help the German women over on that other side, to throw off—with the assistance of the men, who will be left—that tyrannical, antiquated government and therewith save humanity?

The modern German woman, who before the war had already greatly progressed from the "Kinder—Küche—und Kirche"—type to a self-thinking and self-acting individual personality, must have developed through these years of war a heroism and courage, which would be well worth while to kindle and stimulate to deeds fatal to the present impossible form of government.

Only through a manifestation of this character can the recently spoken words of President Wilson—"the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage"—ever become a living truth.

A Tribute of Tears

PARIS, 1918.

FIRST of all, let me tell you how touched I was by the reception made by the American Red Cross to the French charitable societies, which I represented yesterday.

In this large house, it seemed to me that I was surrounded, pressed, overwhelmed by a million of thoughts, which come from your great country toward our "sweet France," that has undergone so much during these cruel years of war. I saw a vision of America bending over our sufferings, listening to them in order to al-

leviate them, and giving to that end millions of money and human lives.

And I can offer you no other tribute of my personal gratitude, which is but a tiny portion of that of France, than my tears which blur my eyes, while I write you these lines; tears of suffering, pity, gratitude and also of pride that France has deserved such friends.

This tribute, I convey to you, as an American woman come to comfort us in the name of your country.

Signed: (Madame) H. GOMPEL,
Treasurer of the "Abri."

An Ozark Pilgrimage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

A NUMBER of persons from a distance have written, within the past year or two, wishing to know how I have progressed with the horse-back campaign for suffrage that I was talking about two or three years ago. I think each and every inquirer is a reader of the *Woman Citizen* and this letter will tell them that it became a wonderful reality and prospered even beyond my most sanguine expectations.

My series of stories in the Sunday magazine of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* has kept a number of people informed of much of my interesting and novel experience, but, of course, there are a few benighted persons in the world who do not read the St. Louis papers.

My experience these past two years has taught me that what seems calamity may prove to be the key to an interesting and worth-while situation.

When I was suddenly plucked up, root and branch, from intense work in the city suffrage organization of my home town, St. Louis, and compelled to come to live for an indefinite time in the backwoods of the Missouri Ozarks because of the physical condition of my husband—well, it seemed, even aside from the sorrow of illness, nothing short of a calamity.

But I have traveled many miles on the back of my saddle horse, La Belle. And I have converted men to suffrage. That has been my specialty; converting men. I want men to be so eager to have their women folk vote that they are not going to invent excuses to leave women at home on election day after they shall have become voters,—something men could and would do, holding as they always have held, the "balance of power" in their hands. Perhaps nowhere in civilization are women so subject to their lords and masters as among the settlers and small farmers of the hill districts.

The more I see of the everyday down in these woods where one has, perhaps, more leisure to see and think than in the city, the more I am convinced of the need for workers in the far corners of the earth—and the more worth while I know these corners to be.

This summer I have combined Junior Red Cross organization with my other duties, making the Sunday school a base for operations, and scarcely a Sunday passes that I do not make a Red Cross speech and organize a fine junior league in some out-of-the-way backwoods Sunday school, leaving one of my pupils in charge of my own Sunday school class in my own little cross-roads church, for one of my privileges has been to gather together the young people each Sunday morning and teach them ethics.

Into these Junior Red Cross organizations, I put both mother and daughter for the summer's work. Then, when the autumn school begins the teacher will find a class of youngsters already imbued with the Red Cross spirit and qualified to help carry on the work from the center to which it properly belongs—the public school—leaving the mothers and aunts enthused to take up the more advanced Red Cross service.

Of course, I do not fail, whether making Liberty Bond or Red Cross speeches, to get in something always for suffrage—and the fact that a woman who wants to vote is also eager to make gunwipes and knit socks for the soldiers, has its effect on the natives who have prided themselves on being "set" in their opinions.

ALICE CURTICE MOYER-WING.

Do You Know This Flour?

Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

LAST fall you published the name and address of some lady in New Orleans who knew the facts about cottonseed flour. I have been intending to write her, but having "passed on" my copy of the *Citizen* which contained her address I cannot.

It seems to me that you or some one should ascertain the cost and how to use such flour if it is available and give the news to the many good cooks who are looking for flour substitutes.

Perhaps you have done this, but if so I—a mere man—failed to see it. The point is that once you get and publish such information it would be available to a host, whereas if even a few bother the good southern lady she will wish you had not published her name.

Do you know anything of sorghum seed flour? In the *American Artisan* of October 26, 1864, p. 194, I find a clipping from the *Savannah Republican* which speaks of this flour favorably and says 30 to 50 bushels per acre are produced with a total of 5,000,000 bushels available. Doubtless the call for more sweets has increased the sorghum acreage and much seed may be going to waste or to the stock.

Yours for the cause,

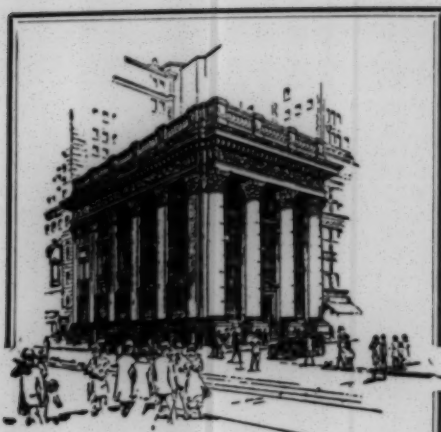
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Women of India

(Continued from page 113)

women. We therefore press Your Excellency, and you, Sir, to urge the Government to establish more Medical Colleges for women and to institute short Maternity Courses, giving certificates to duly qualified persons, in connection with local hospitals in the large towns throughout the country, and to encourage women to attend them by means of scholarships.

We request you with all the earnestness in our power to recommend the Imperial Government to initiate legislation on these lines, and so bring our country politically, educationally and physically up to the level of other parts of the Empire to which we are loyally devoted, and which we will serve the more efficiently as we get better educations and wider opportunities in the public life of the Motherland that we love so well.

We beg to be, Your Excellency, Sir,
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANTS.

Honor National's Vice-President

IN recognition of her services as State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in the last three drives, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been requested by the national board to widen her activities and become one of the active workers in the national field.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, in a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Dudley, pays tribute to the women of the country and their part in the Liberty Loan work in the following:

"The total in dollars and cents of the achievements of American women in selling Liberty Bonds is a notable and far-reaching one. The spirit of loyalty and democracy that has been demonstrated by the tens of thousands who have contributed their time and ability marks a milestone in the advancement of women.

"It was my privilege during the last campaign to visit a number of the states. I never was so profoundly impressed as by the army of women devoting themselves with such ability and unselfishness to this great task."

As to Catherine Breshkovsky

INQUIRIES continue to come in as to the present whereabouts of Catherine Breshkovsky, and the address to which letters for her should be sent.

A message from her, given to a press correspondent, appeared in a number of American papers about May 8. She said that the Russian people had been kept in compulsory ignorance, and hence were misled by German agents. She continued:

"I assure you, esteemed Americans, that these misfortunes will not check the possibility of a bright future for our cruelly tormented countrymen, criminals or disfigurements, as we may seem to the rest of the world.

"Hoping for your confidence, I address to you my prayer that you come to our aid and unite your forces with ours. We must regain our liberty and independence, now so threatened by our own mistakes and by the rapine of the Germans, who, once settled in Russia, would become a dangerous foe to the civilization of Europe and Asia.

"The swiftness of our historic change filled our people with hallucinations for a while, but soon they will return to a normal state of mind, and I ask our true friends and teachers to come to aid us to fight the common foe, whose force is a menace to the world's civilization.

"He who never abandons hope overcomes all obstacles."

Although Madame Breshkovsky asked for the aid of the United States she has not specified what form that aid should take. Since this was written word came that Madame Breshkovsky is very ill, but with no particulars.

A. S. B.

On June 30, a letter from "the little grandmother of the Russian revolution," was received by Miss Blackwell. It was the first personal word heard from her in months. Madame Breshkovsky is now in hiding, for she is a pro-war Socialist, and, therefore, opposed to the Bolsheviks. She gives no indication of her

whereabouts, but, writing under date of May 12, says:

"Till this hour I feel imprisoned and deprived of the pleasure of breathing fresh air. Otherwise I would remain as strong and fresh as you knew me. My freedom, like that of my best friends, lasted for half a year only. No doubt there are destinies that are the fate of some persons from their childhood to their death. I am so accustomed to such a situation that it would be difficult for me to believe in the reality of enjoying quietly the right to feel quite free forever.

"Our poor country is only in the first class of the institute of political science. Yet I hope that our allies will not forsake and will aid us as they have done all these four years. As soon as we are healthy we can be of use, too, for after this terrible experience the poor peasantry will be ashamed of their foolishness and more prudent in their actions and enterprises. I see now many people more quiet, more reasonable and hopeful."

Is This Fair?

A WISCONSIN woman, born in England, full of sympathy for the cause of the Allies, is married to a German who is not naturalized, and thus becomes, under the law, an enemy alien, obliged to register, and subject to all the restrictions placed, and properly placed, on enemy aliens.

Other Wisconsin women, born in this country, of parents born in this country, are, in some instances, married to German men who are not citizens of the United States. These also are enemy aliens, obliged, with bitterness of heart, to register.

Wisconsin women, who are as good Americans as anybody, if married to Germans who are not naturalized, become, under the law, alien enemies and are treated as such.

On the other hand, German women, born in Germany, full of German sympathies, dangerous enemies it may be, are treated as citizens of the United States if their husbands are citizens of the United States and are under no special supervision.

These things are coming to the surface during these days of the registration of alien enemy women.

Women, do you think they are fair and right? Don't you think you should have opportunity to choose your citizenship as your husbands can choose their citizenship?

Haven't you the same loyalty in your hearts that men have? Haven't you the same devotion to the cause of democracy that men have? Does not the flag mean everything in the world to you? Aren't you willing to give everything you have, and do everything you can do, to keep it waving over a land of the free?

Votes for women do not imply simply an abstract right. Votes for women mean juster laws for women, a recognition of the dignity and responsibility of the human being, even though in feminine form.

THE Ontario women citizens' associations, according to the *Woman's Century*, are asking for amendments to the Criminal Code that will make the penalty for stealing a girl's honor greater than that of stealing property, and the punishment for white slavery sufficient to prevent paying a fine and continuing the traffic.

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